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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876. NUMBER 41.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

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LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
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Attorney—C. W. Grandy]
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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

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He invites a call from every one.

The Evening Hearthstone.

Gladly now we gather round it,
For the toiling day is done,
And the gay and solemn twilight
Follows down the golden sun.
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,
Stalk like giants through the gloom,
Wander past the dusky casement,
Creep around the fire-lit room.
Draw the curtain, close the shutters,
Place the slippers by the fire;
Though the rude wind loudly mutters,
What care we for wind sprite's ire?

What care we for outward seeming?
Fickle fortune's frown or smile?
If around us love is beaming,
Love can human ills beguile.
'Neath the cottage roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king,
All are quaffing from life's chalice
Bubbles that enchantment bring.
Grates are glowing, music flowing
From the lips we love the best;
Oh, the joy, the bliss of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest!

Hearts that throb with eager gladness—
Hearts that echo to our own—
While grim care and haunting sadness
Mingle ne'er in look or tone.
Care may tread the halls of daylight,
Sadness haunt the midnight hour,
But the weird and witching twilight
Brings the glowing hearthstone's dower.
Altar of our holiest feelings!
Childhood's well-remembered shrine!
Spirit yearnings—soul revealings—
Wreaths immortal round thee twine!

The Battle of Germantown.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

That rifle blaze, flashing through the mist, is the first shot of the battle day of Germantown. And that dead man, flung along the porch in all the ghastliness of sudden death—cold and stiff there, while his sister awakes from her sinless sleep to pray for him, three thousand miles away—is the first dead man of that day of horror!

They break from the folds of the mist, the men of Brandywine—foot soldiers and troopers come thundering up the hill. God of Battles, what a scene! The whole road, further than the eye could see, further than the ear could hear, crowded by armed men, hurrying over Chestnut hill, hurrying along the valley between Chestnut hill and Mount Airy, sweeping up the hill of Allen's house, rushing onward in one dense column, with the tall form of Sullivan at their head, while the war shout of Anthony Wayne is borne along by the morning breeze. There, rising from rank to rank, speeding from battalion to battalion, from column to column, a form of majesty sweeps by, mounted on a steed of iron gray, waving encouragement to the men, while every lip repeats the whisper, and every heart beats at the sound, echoed like a word of magic along the lines: "There he rides—how grandly his form towers in the mist; it's Washington—it's Washington!" and the whole army take up the sound—"It is Washington!"

The descent was like the path of a hurricane. The light of the breaking day, streaming dimly through mist and gloom, fell over the forms of the patriot band as they swept down the hill, every man with his musket ready for the charge, every trooper with his sword drawn, every eye fixed upon the shroud of mist in front of their path, in the vain effort to gaze upon the position of the advance post of the enemy a mile below, every heart throbbing wildly with the excitement of the coming contest, and all prepared for the keen encounter—the fight, hand to hand, foot to foot, the charge of death, and the sweeping hail of the iron cannon ball and the leaden bullet.

Sullivan's men have passed, they are down the hill, and you see them below—rank after rank disappearing in the pall of the enveloping mist. Here they come—a band brave and true, a band with scarred faces and sunburnt visages, with rusted muskets and tattered apparel, yet with true hearts and stout hands. These are the men of Paoli!

And there, riding in their midst, as though his steed and himself were but one animal—so well he backs that steed, so like is the battle fever of horse, with the waving mane and glaring eye, to the wild rage that stamps the warrior's face—there in the midst of the Men of Paoli, rides their leader—Mad Anthony Wayne!

And then his voice—how it rings out upon the morning air, rising above the clatter of arms and the tramp of steeds, rising in a mighty shout: "On, boys, on! In a moment we'll have them. On, comrades, on—and remember Paoli!"

And then comes the band with the gallant Frenchman at their head; the brave Conway, brave though unfortunate, also rushing wildly on, in the train of the hunt. Your eye sickens as you gaze over file after file of brave men, with mean apparel and meaner arms, some half clad, others well nigh barefoot, yet treading gayly over the flinty ground; some with fragments of a coat on their backs, others without covering for their heads, all marked by wounds, all thinned by hunger and disease, yet every man of them is firm, every hand is true, as it clutches the musket with an eager grasp.

The band of Pulaski sweeps past, eager for the hunt of death, and as they spur their steeds forward, a terrible sonfusion arises far ahead.

There is flashing of strange fires through the folds of mist, lifting the snow-white pall for a moment—there is rolling of musketry, rattling like the thunderbolt ere it strikes—here is the tramp of hurrying legions, the far-off shout of the charging Continentals, and the yells and shouts of the surprised foemen.

Sullivan is upon the camp of the enemy, upon them with the terror of ball and bayonet. They rush from their cannon, they form hastily across the road, in front of their baggage, each redcoated trooper seeks his steed, each footman grasps his musket, and the loud voice of Musgrave, echoing wildly along the line of crimson attire and flashing bayonets, is heard above all other sounds:

"Form—lads, form—fall in there—to your arms, lads, to your arms. Form, comrades, form!"

In vain his shouting, in vain the haste of his men rushing from their beds, into the very path of the advancing Continentals! The men of Sullivan are upon them! They sweep on with one bold front—the forms of the troopers, mounted on their war steeds looming through the mist, as with sword upraised, and battle shout pealing to the skies, they lead on the charge of death!

"On—boys—on"—rings the voice of Mad Anthony—"on—comrades—on—and remember Paoli!"

"Charge!" sounds the voice of Washington, shrieking along the line, like the voice of a mighty spirit—"upon them—over them!" Conway re-echoes the sound, Sullivan has already made the air ring with his shout, and now Pulaski takes up the cry—"*Forwarts—brudern—Forwarts!*"

The British face the bayonets of the advancing Americans, but in vain. Each bold backwoodsman sends his volley of death along the British line, and then clubbing his musket, rushes wildly forward, beating the red-coat to the sod with a blow that cannot be stayed. The British troopers rush forward in the charge, but ere half the distance between them and the American host is measured, Mad Anthony comes thundering on, with his legion of iron, and as his war shout swells on the air, the red-coats are driven back by the hurricane force of his charge, the ground is strewn with the dying, and the red hoofs of the horse trample madly over the faces of the dead.

The fire of the infantry, spreading a sheeted flame through the folds of mist, lights up the scene. The never ceasing clang of sword against sword, the low muttered shriek of the fallen, vainly trying to stop the flow of blood, the wild yell of the soldier, gazing madly round as he receives his death wound, the shout of the charge, and the involuntary cry of "quarter," all furnish a music most dread and horrible, as though an infernal band were urging on the work of slaughter, with their notes of fiendish mockery.

The form of Washington is in the center of the fight, the battle glare lighting up his face of majesty; the stalwart form of Wayne is seen riding hither and thither, waving a dripping sword in his good right hand; the figure of Pulaski, dark as the form of an earth-riven spirit of some German story, breaks on your eye, as enveloped in mist, he seems rushing everywhere at the same moment, fighting in all points of the contest, hurrying his men onward, and driving the affrighted British before him with the terror of his charge.

And Col. Musgrage—where is he? He shouts the charge to his men, he hurries hither and thither, he shouts till he is hoarse, he fights till his person is red with the blood of his own men, slain before his very eyes, but all in vain!

He shouts the word of retreat along his line: "Away, my men, away to Chew's house—away!"

The retreat commences, and then, indeed, the hunt of death is up in good earnest.

The British wheel down the Germantown road, they turn their backs to their foes, they flee wildly toward Germantown, leaving their dead and dying in their wake; man and horse, they flee, some scattering their arms by the roadside, others, weakened by loss of blood, feebly endeavoring to join the retreat, and then falling dead in the path of the pursuers, who with one bold front, with one firm step rush after the British in their flight, ride down the fleeing ranks, and scatter death along the hurrying columns.

And in the very van of pursuit, his tall form seen by every soldier, rode George Washington, his mind strained to a pitch of agony, as the crisis of the contest approached, and by his side rode Mad Anthony Wayne, now Mad Anthony indeed, for his whole appearance was changed, his eye seemed turned to a thing of living flame, his face was begrimed with powder, his sword was red with blood, and his battle shout rung fiercer on the air:

"Over them boys—upon them—over them, and remember Paoli!"

"Now Wayne, now," shouted Washington—"one charge more and we have them!"

"Forwarts — brudern — forwarts!" shouted Pulaski, as his iron band came thundering on—"Forwarts—for Washington—forwarts!"

The British leader wheeled his steed for a moment, and gazed upon his pursuers. All around was bloodshed, gloom and death; mist and smoke above, flame around, and mangled corses below. With one hoarse shout, he again bade his men make for Chew's house, and again the dying scattered along the path looked up, and beheld the British sweeping madly down the road.

The vanguard of the pursuers had gained the upper end of Chew's wall, when the remnant of the British force disappeared in the fog; file after file of the crimson-coated British were lost to sight in the mist, and in the very heat and flush of the chase, the American army was brought to a halt in front of Chew's wall, each soldier falling back on his comrade with a sudden movement, while the officers gazed on each other's faces in vain inquiry for the cause of this unexpected delay.

The fog gathered in dense folds over the heads of the soldiers, thicker and more dense it gathered every instant; the enemy was lost to sight in the direction of Chew's lawn, and a fearful pause of silence, from the din and tumult of bloodshed, ensued for a single moment.

Bending from his steed in front of the gate that led into Chew's lawn, Washington gazed round upon the faces of his staff, who circled him on every side, with every horse recoiling on his haunches from the sudden effect of the halt.

Washington was about to speak as he leaned from his steed, with his sword half lowered in the misty air, he was about to speak, and ask the meaning of this sudden disappearance of the British, when a lurid flash lifted up the fog from the lawn, and the thunder of musketry boomed along the air, echoing among the nooks and corners of the ancient houses on the opposite side of the street.

Another moment, and a soldier with face all crimsoned with blood and darkened by battle smoke, rushed through the group clustering around the horse of Washington, and in a hurried voice announced that the remnant of the British regiment had thrown themselves into the substantial stone mansion on the left, and seemed determined to make good a desperate defense.

"What say you, gentlemen," cried Washington; "shall we press onward into the town, and attack the main body of the enemy at once, or shall we first drive the enemy from their stronghold, at this mansion on our left?"

The answer of Wayne was short and to the point. "Onward!"—he shouted, and his sword rose in the air, all dropping with blood—"onward into the town—our soldiers are warmed with the chase—onward, and with another blow we have them!"

And the gallant Hamilton, the brave Pickering, the gifted Marshall, echoed the cry—"Onward"—while the hoarse shout of Pulaski rang out in the air: "Forwarts—brudern—Forwarts!"

"It is against every rule of military science," exclaimed General Knox, whose opinion in council was ever valuable with Washington; "it is against every rule of military science, to leave a fortified stronghold in the rear of an advancing army. Let us first reduce the mansion on our left, and then move forward into the center of the town!"

There was another moment of solemn council; the older officers of the staff united in opinion with Knox, and with one quick anxious glance around the scene of fog and mist, Washington gave the orders to storm the house.

And at the word, while a steady volume of flame was flashing from Chew's house, every window pouring forth its blaze, glaring over the wreath of mist, the Continentals, horse and foot, formed across the road, to the north of the house, eager for the signal which would bid them advance into the very jaws of death.

All was ready for the storm. Here were men with firebrands, ready to rush forward under the cover of the first volley of musketry and fire the house; here were long lines of soldiers grasping their guns with a quick nervous movement, one foot advanced in the act of springing forward; yonder were the cannoniers, their pieces loaded, the linstock in the hand of one soldier, while another stood ready with the next charge of ammunition; on every side was intense suspense and expectation.

At this moment, when everything was ready for the storm of death, an expression of the most intense thought passed over the impenetrable countenance of Washington. Every line of his features was marked by thought, his lips were sternly compressed, and his eyes gathered a strange fire.

He turned to the east, and bent one long anxious look over the white folds of mist, as though he would pierce the fog with his glance, and gaze upon the advancing columns of Greene and Stephen. He inclined his head to one side of his steed, and listened for the tramp of their war horses, but in vain. He turned toward Germantown; all was silent in that direction, the main body of the enemy were not yet in motion.

And then, in a calm voice, he asked for an officer who would consent to bear a flag of truce to the enemy. A young and gallant officer of Lee's rangers sprang from his horse; his name Lieut. Smith; he assumed the snow white flag, held sacred by all nations, and with a single glance at the Continental army, he advanced to Chew's house.

In a moment he was lost to sight amid the folds of the fog, and his way lay over the green lawn for some two hundred yards. All was still and silent around him. Tradition states that the fire from the house ceased for a moment, while Musgrave's band were silently maturing their plan of desperate defense. The young soldier advanced along his lonely path, speeding through the bosom of the fog, all objects lost to his sight, save the green verdure of the sod, yet unstained by blood, and here and there the trunk of a giant tree looming blackly through the mist.

The outline of a noble mansion began to dawn on his eye, first the sloping roof, then the massive chimneys, then the front of the edifice, and then its windows, all crowded with soldiers in their crimson attire, whiskered face appearing above face, with grisly musket and glittering bayonet, thrust out upon the air, while with fierce glances the hirelings looked forth into the bosom of that fearful mist, which still, like a death shroud for millions, hung over the lawn, and over the chimneys of the house.

The young officer came steadily on, and now he stood some thirty paces from the house, waving his white flag on high, and then with an even step he advanced toward the hall door. He advanced, but he never reached the hall door. He was within the scope of the British soldiers' vision; they could have almost touched him with an extended flag staff, when the loud word of command rang through the house, a volley of fire blazed from every window, and the whole American army saw the fog lifted from the surface of the lawn, like a vast curtain from the scenes of a magnificent theater.

Slowly and heavily that curtain uprose, and a hail storm of bullets whistled across the plain, when the soldiers of the Continental host looked for their messenger of peace.

They beheld a gallant form in front of the mansion. He seemed making an effort to advance, and then he tottered to and fro, and his white flag disappeared for a moment; and the next instant he fell down like a heavy weight upon the sod, and a hand trembling with the pulse of death was raised above his head, waving a white flag in the air. That flag was stained with blood; it was the warm blood flowing from the young Virginian's heart.

Along the whole American line there rang one wild yell of horror. Old men raised their muskets on high, while the tears gathered in their eyes; the young soldiers all moved forward with one sudden step; a wild light blazed in the eye of Washington; Wayne waved his dripping sword on high; Pulaski raised his proud form in the stirrups, and gave one meaning glance to his men; and then, through every rank and file, through every column and solid square, rang the terrible words of command, and high above all other sounds was heard the voice of Washington:

"Charge, for your country and for vengeance—charge!"

The Centennial Legion.

The project of a Centennial legion was first broached in Boston last June by the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and the Old Guard, of New York, and has since been taken up with enthusiasm, and now all doubts of its being in every way a complete success are removed. The legion will be composed of thirteen companies, one from each of the original thirteen States, the companies to be selected from the oldest militia organizations in the different States. There will be ten companies of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery. The field and staff officers for the legion will be elected by the officers of the different companies, and it is proposed that they shall wear the old Continental uniform. Each company of course will wear its own distinctive uniform, and the contrast between the brilliant and elegant costumes will be very effective. At the latest advices the organizations composing the legion are as follows: The Old Guard, of New York; the Phil Kearney Guard (Company C, Third Regiment), of New Jersey; the State Fencibles, of Pennsylvania; the American Rifles, of Delaware; the Boston Light Infantry, of Massachusetts; the Providence Light Infantry, of Rhode Island; the New Haven Grays, of Connecticut; the Norfolk Artillery Blues, of Virginia; Company I, Fifth Regiment, of Maryland; the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, of North Carolina; the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, South Carolina, and the Clinch Rifles, of Georgia. This makes all the original thirteen States represented, except New Hampshire. The Amoskeag Veterans may come from the Granite State. The famous Eutaw flag owned by the Washington Light Infantry and the national standard will be the colors of the legion. The organizations will rendezvous in Philadelphia July second.

Letters.

People may be surprised to hear that more letters pass amongst the people of Switzerland than of any other country. In a year they carry on a correspondence of twenty-three letters for each inhabitant. England comes next, with 20.5, then the United States with nineteen. France holds the ninth rank as a letter-writing people. In telegraphy, also, the Swiss beat us easily. They forward eighty-one dispatches for each hundred souls, a monstrous advance over our fifty-four. I should conceive, however, that two-thirds of the telegraphic business in such a country would be between foreigners. Holland sends fifty-one dispatches for one hundred souls, Belgium forty-seven, the United States thirty-two, Germany thirty-one. France again comes in low. She holds tenth place amongst thirteen quoted. Russia is last, with one dispatch per one hundred inhabitants.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Man Blown to Pieces—A Town Shaken as by an Earthquake.

One of those terrible accidents, caused by nitro-glycerine, which are so common to the oil region, occurred at St. Petersburg, near Oil City, Pa. About a hundred rods from St. Petersburg was a small iron safe, in which nitro-glycerine was stored. Safes are required in which to lock this article, because of the depredations of the "moonlight torpedoists," who are not satisfied with stealing the torpedoes, but also make raids on the magazines whenever they can get into them. As it is very dangerous to have a great quantity of the stuff stored in a single place, these safes are scattered about the country near all the villages. The safe at St. Petersburg contained about one hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine. James Barnum left the village in the afternoon for the safe, with the intention of procuring some of the stuff for use in a torpedo. A few moments after his departure a terrible explosion was heard. The houses in the village were shaken as though by a passing earthquake; nearly every pane of glass was shattered, and glassware and crockery were thrown down, while the people fled wildly into the street. A cloud of dust rising in the direction of the magazine proclaimed at once the cause.

A number of the villagers at once ran to the scene of disaster. The iron safe had been blown to pieces. The man was nowhere to be seen. On the ground lay his two horses terribly mangled, and both dead. His wagon was blown to many pieces. A large hole, four or five feet deep and eight feet across, showed where the nitro-glycerine had stood. Search was made for the remains of the missing man. After two hours' diligent search, pieces of bones and flesh sufficient to fill a small cigar box were found. Villagers are scouring the woods in all directions in search of fragments of the body. The wife of the poor man was a short distance from the place when the explosion occurred.

It is a curious fact that nearly ten minutes after the explosion the displaced air rushed swiftly into the vacuum toward the center, sweeping up the dried leaves and loose grass, the different currents meeting with great force at the central point. Another curious result of the shock is the increased production of an oil well situated only a few rods from the magazine. Since the explosion it has flowed nearly double the amount it did before.

The safe, in which about only 125 pounds of the explosive was stored, was situated on the hillside, sloping from the town, else the shock might have been far greater and the damage done much more extensive.

The Dynamite Fiend.

The annals of crime contain but few stories so interesting or so terrible as the report of the German authorities on the dynamite plot, says the New York *Herald*. Especially is this true in so far as the narrative is a history of the man by whom the plot was conceived. Thomas was in many respects a man of mystery. His true name is unknown to the world, and, strange to say, was not even known to his wife. His business he kept a profound secret from her, and he spoke even to her in terms of mystery. He traveled to nearly every city in Europe and crossed the Atlantic to and from New York without so much as giving her a hint as to his purposes. Yet it was plain that he was reasonably happy in his marriage and that he loved his wife and children. More than this he was a man of some refinement, and not even the German police can fix upon him any associations of a doubtful or disreputable kind. With all these things in his favor it is only too evident that for years he was meditating crimes of the most terrible character and went about the commission of them with a composure and method which mark him as a fiend. To him human life was so cheap that he was willing wantonly to sacrifice it that he might dishonestly acquire a few dollars. Only a monster could carry such a design into execution, and it is hard to conceive how even a monster could conceive it. If we look for the motives which prompted his acts we look almost in vain. The mid-ocean is a new field for the exploits of a new species of criminal. Most men who live by murder are witnesses to their own deeds. This man preferred that his death dealing work should be done out of his sight and in a way that the world should never know either of the criminal or his crime. It is only necessary to assume that the City of Boston was destroyed by his terrible contrivance to appreciate all the horror of his plot for the destruction of the Mosel. And for all this there is only one explanation—the desire to be rich. This man could not forego his ease, his comfort and his social position, and to sustain these he sacrificed everything. In such a man there could have been none of the feelings which control ordinary men, and he must have been utterly without moral perceptions. Psychologists will find in his career a new study, but we doubt whether any analysis can explain acts which stand by themselves in fiendishness and which will be long remembered as without parallel.

This is Leap Year.

The Sparta (Tenn.) *Index* has the following item: Married—On Wednesday, at the residence of Mr. Wayman Clark, by E. A. Williams, Esq., Mrs. Peggy Glover to Tommy Barret. Growing weary of single blessedness, she set out one Sunday morning on a leap year courting excursion. After visiting several eligible single men, and having to take "No" for an answer, she at last called at the house of Mrs. Barret, mother of her intended victim. He is nineteen years old, and has lived in this wicked world long enough to experience all the inconvenience and desolation of the boy who is too big for his mammy to spank, and yet has no one to sew on his buttons. She made her proposal with true bissextile boldness, and he, overcome with modesty and confusion, at first blushed, sighed and hung down his head. But, after tantalizing her for some time with his coyness, he finally sank upon her breast, and was inclosed in her loving arms. You may guess the rest.

Freaks of Juries.

The Dublin *Standard* gives this description of the proceedings of a jury in Ireland which may possibly throw some light on those of other juries: A young man was on trial at the quarter sessions at Tralee for embezzlement. The jury acquitted him, "believing he had committed a mistake." The chairman asked for an explanation. "We believe," said the foreman, "it was all a mistake of the poor man, your worship." "But," said the chairman, "the case was fully proved, gentlemen." "It was," remarked one of the jurors, "his first offense of the kind, your worship." "We did not like to be hard upon the poor fellow," added another juror. "But," replied the chairman; "that will not do for the administration of justice." "Oh, sir," exclaimed a third juror, "do let the poor fellow go." Of course, under these circumstances, the further detention of the prisoner was impossible, and the "poor fellow" was accordingly "let go."

Life in Cuba.

The following story of terrible outrages is given by a Cuban correspondent of the *Herald*: The governor and military commander of Sagua la Grande passed a night at the Vigilancia plantation, distant some eight leagues from Sagua. He was on the march at the head of some one hundred men. While he slept at his ease Miguel Rodriguez, his second in command, with twenty-five picked men, approached a store called the Alacran, which was situated at the boundary of the plantation, and belonged to a Spanish mountaineer named Jose Ovies, captain of the rural guards. Ovies, who had at his orders seventy-five men, mostly Cubans, well armed and provided with about 10,000 rounds of ammunition, joined Rodriguez with this force, probably in accordance with a previous agreement between both chiefs, passed over to the insurgents. On the following morning the governor, in front of his one hundred men, directed his steps to the railroad depot when the train returned from Sagua la Grande, where he learned what passed in the Alcran store while he slept the night before in the Vigilancia plantation. At hearing it the governor grimaced and walked about as if he had been bitten by a scorpion, and at once returned to the plantation to chastise the laborers there for want of watchfulness, of which, without doubt, if any were culpable they must have been he and his soldiers. He called the white man in charge of the cattle on a sugar plantation and ordered him to be chastised in the usual manner practiced at the plantations on the island. The poor man was thrown face down and kept firmly to the earth by four negroes, one at each foot and hand, and received twenty-five lashes on the hips with a whip that tears and lacerates the skin of the victim at each blow. With such cruel punishment the infuriated governor threatened the foreman of the same plantation because he did not notify the authorities of what had taken place between Ovies and Rodriguez, when a creole volunteer presented himself, a man of fifty-five years of age, who asked him relief from service for the period of three days to attend the funeral of his daughter, who had just died. The furious governor replied that he would relieve him forever from the service, and ordered him to be shot for not having reported what had happened on the previous night at the Alacranes store. A few brief moments afterward the afflicted father and innocent soldier had been shot. Such is the conduct of the military governor of Sagua la Grande in that district.

San Juan de los Remedios was commanded by Major Herrera, of the troops stationed there, belonging to a flying column which discovered in the midst of a wood quite a number of huts that were inhabited by women belonging to the insurgents. They were all made prisoners, and had their hair shorn off. After this Major Herrera compelled them to disrobe themselves, and, nude as at the hour of their birth, he obliged the poor creatures to walk at the head of the column of soldiers. With those unfortunate women Herrera made his triumphal entry into the town of Remedios. All of the populace closed the doors of their houses, so that they might not witness this sad, repugnant spectacle; but the bad Herrera continued his triumphal march with his captives until he shut them up in a galley, without doubt to exterminate them for the crime of loving the independence and the liberty of Cuba.

The Breakfast Hour.

The philosophy of breakfast seems to be a perplexing one. According to some theories it is best to take a light nip just after waking, and sit down to a substantial meal after a lapse of two or three hours. The *Sanitary Record* (English) sanctions our American custom of a substantial meal soon after rising.

Let a healthy man really "break" his "fast" with a substantial meal, and not break his breakfast with irritating little nips or slops beforehand. After the stomach has at its leisure emptied itself, during sleep, of its contents, and sent them to repair the worn tissues and exhausted nerve force, and the blood has been revitalized and purified by washing and dressing with the window open, then is the time when the most perfect of all nutritive articles, farinaceous food, can be consumed in largest quantities with advantage. Butter also, and fat and sugar, troublesome customers to weak digestions, are then easily coped with, and contribute their invaluable aid to performing the duties of the day. For example, many persons can drink milk to a fair and useful amount at breakfast, with whom it disagrees at other hours. And the widely advertised "breakfast bacon" by its name warns the consumer against indulgence later on in the day. *Cafe au lait* and sweet, creamy tea are to many men poisonous in the afternoon, though in the prime of the morning they are a wholesome beverage to the same individuals.

Let the vigor, good humor, and refreshment, then felt by a healthy man, be utilized without delay in eating a hearty meal immediately after he is dressed, and not fritted away in the frivolities of other occupations. Let not reading, writing or business—muscular, political, or economical—exhaust the nervous system. The newspaper and letters should not be opened, prefer ably not delivered, till the appetite is thoroughly appeased.

How Meats are Kept.

It may interest our readers to know how meats are kept fresh for the English market during a voyage across the Atlantic. The process is protected by letters patent on both sides of the ocean, and the proprietors have shown a desire to have the public generally acquainted with it. A traveler who crossed the Atlantic last winter in the steamer on which the first experiment was made, writes as follows: A New York business man, interested in the company and intrusted with the management of this first venture, was one of the passengers. He not only made no "trade secret" of the enterprise he was engaged in, but took those of his fellow passengers who seemed interested in the subject (myself among them) to the part of the steamer where the refrigerator was placed, opening the door and explaining every point in principle and practical working as clearly as possible. The principle is extremely simple, and it involves no chemical process or application of any kind. To keep fresh meat sound and sweet during the ten or twelve days needed to cross the ocean it is necessary merely to keep it dry and cool, without freezing it. This was the entire problem before the inventor, and he has solved it by purely mechanical means. The meat being in one part of the refrigerator and the ice in another, a fan, worked day and night by a small engine, keeps a constant stream of air passing over the meat and the ice alternately. This is the whole process, and there is no "secret" back of it. Of course the air from the ice keeps the meat cool, but not as low as the freezing point. If in passing through the meat chamber the air takes up the slightest moisture this is necessarily condensed into water as soon as it reaches the ice again, and it flows away in runways at the bottom of the ice chamber when collected in sufficient quantity.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

Wheat, Oats and Potatoes in the United States and Variations in Prices.

The bi-monthly report of the United States department of agriculture for January and February is mainly devoted to a review of the crops and prices for 1875, giving much interesting information. The yield of the wheat crop showed a remarkable diminution compared with the three preceding years, as will be seen by this table of average bushels per acre:

States.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
New York	12.5	13.5	15.6	8
Pennsylvania	10.8	14.2	14.8	12.8
Ohio	11.7	12	15	9.5
Michigan	12	11.2	14.2	13.5
Indiana	12.4	11.2	12.2	9
Illinois	12.1	13.5	11.5	10.5
Wisconsin	14.3	16.5	11.5	14
Minnesota	16.5	18.3	13.4	17
Iowa	12 6	13	11.6	9.7
Missouri	8.8	12 8	13.5	9
Kansas	11.6	14	13.7	12.5
California	12.2	13.5	13.2	11

The following are the average prices obtained for the past four years:

States.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
New York	$1 65	$1 60	$1 26	$1 31
Pennsylvania	1 67	1.50	1.21	1.29
Ohio	1.42	1.31	1.04	1.09
Michigan	1.46	1.35	1.08	1.15
Indiana	1 32	1.22	94	97
Illinois	1.23	1.10	86	91
Wisconsin	1.03	97	83	91
Minnesota	83	80	70	86
Iowa	85	79	65	71
Missouri	1.41	1.12	83	95
California	1.11	1.32	99	1.18

The oat crop shows an increased yield over 1873 and 1874:

States.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
New York	35	31	32.8	34
Pennsylvania	31.2	30.2	24.6	30
Virginia	13	16 3	11.5	15
Kentucky	24.6	24	14.4	21
Ohio	30	27	20.5	27.2
Michigan	30	30.2	27	35
Indiana	30.5	20	19	29
Illinois	35.6	30	17.5	333
Wisconsin	35.5	35	26.2	38.5
Minnesota	36.5	36.1	30	36.5
Iowa	36.7	33	30	37.7
Missouri	32.7	28	22	31.6

Nebraska leads the column in the

NORTH CAROLINIA

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

CALEMON JOHN, ... Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Mar. 21, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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THE EFFECT UPON THE PARTY.

... the speech of ... from ... Republican to another, ... the effect upon the Democratic party ... vive such a shock. ... but more logical ... and can be very easily answered. The Republican party was organized and dominant long before General Butler was came into it, and it will in all probability remain organized and dominant long after he shall have gone out from it. It was built upon ideas, principles and men who have been recognized as its leaders have become potent only as they have faithfully advocated, defended, or executed those ideas, principles. It was brought into existence in 1854-'55 by the most ... measures of a powerful political party to spread the pall of human slavery ... over United States territory originally free. Its first national platform in 1856 was a protest in the name of humanity and liberty against the proposed extension of slavery. Its appeal to the nation and the world for sympathy and support was well-nigh successful in its first Presidential campaign. Its second national platform in 1860 had a broader and stronger base. It was not only an earnest negation of the extension and nationalization of human bondage, but it was a bold affirmation of the indefeasible right of man to political liberty and equality, and such a system of governmental administration as should throw over the citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, the broadest protection, and secure for his labor the amplest rewards. With these principles, and candidates in full accord with them, the Republican party won its first national victory, and from that time to this, through rebellion and reconstruction, through financial prosperity and adversity, through the experiences incident to all human organizations of the instability of friends and the bitterness of foes, it has continued to hold the confidence of the liberty-loving masses of the nation of the world. That the unparalleled unfaithfulness of a high public functionary like the late Secretary of War should cause a rude shock to public confidence is not unnatural; but it should in no degree undermine popular faith in republican principles. From 1861 to 1865 men of high and low degree, men in office, bound by obligations of duty—took up arms against the government of the United States; but the general belief in the rightfulness and expediency of representative government. During the revolution of our fathers Benedict Arnold attempted to betray his country and its cause into the hands of its enemies; but his country and its cause were thereby rendered more precious to their defenders. When the Saviour of men was up in earth Peter denied Him, Judas betrayed Him, and, before His crucifixion, every Apostle fled from Him; but for nearly nineteen hundred years His cause has been the consolation and the hope of men.

... the Republican party has been in no manner weakened by the down fall of one of its ... even Andrew Johnson, with the record of a long life of public usefulness, and with the patronage and power of the Executive Department of the government, could not swerve it from its principles nor its policy. Lesser men, like Doolittle and Randall and Trumbull and Jim Lane, have fallen by the way in the attempt to mislead or betray it; but the solid Republican columns, tried and purified as by fire, have moved steadily onward, bearing with them the unshaken trust and devotion of the Union-loving masses of the nation; and until the great purpose for which the party was organized in better securing the fundamental rights of men, shall be fulfilled, we trust and believe its numbers will remain undiminished and its strength unimpaired.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

No political party of this or any other country ever sprang from nobler motives or was based on nigher principles than the Republican party. To those who have acted with it from its origin, the very name has an inspiring sound and is full of grand memories. It was *born*, not made. It had its origin in the insolence and aggressiveness of the old slave power, the corruption and incompetence of the Democracy, and the necessity of giving a higher life to the nation. It was the embodiment of the most advanced and progressive ideas of the time. What Republican or middle age can forget the enthusiasm which pervaded its ranks in 1856, and what a gallant though unsuccessful fight it made in that year. Still more memorable is the uprising of 1860, when the conscience of the country asserted itself, and the people in their power declared that Freedom should be National and the rights of all protected. It has gone on from one victory to another, still battling for Human Rights. Its work is not yet finished. The dearest interests of the nation demand that it longer hold the reins of government.

The logic of the case is this: Belknap and Marsh were both Democrats, therefore the Republican party is utterly corrupt. Nothing could be plainer.

THE RAIL ROAD VOTE.

The following is the result of the vote on the Rail Road Subscription on Saturday, the 25th:

	Approved.	Not Approved
Elizabeth City,	307	28
Salem,	172	6
Pool's School House,	153	1
Nixonton,	92	2
Cartwright's house	28	6
Mt. Hermon	65	23
Providence	33	97
Newland	54	
Total	549	163

THE LESSON OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Republican majority in New Hampshire is 2,703, a gain of 2,472. This result shows that in the midst of the investigation for Democratic sake and of exposures of corruption in office, the voters of the Old Granite State have not forgotten that the Republican party, instead of shielding, has promptly brought to justice and punished Republican defaulters in office; that it is the only party organization to which they can look for reform, and that no juggles of the Confederate majority in Congress can put out of remembrance the record of the Democratic party, nor obscure its reactionary policy. New Hampshire has led off in the Republican victories of 1875, which will be completed on the 7th of November.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE

The Republican State Executive Committee met at Raleigh on the 22nd, and in accordance with our suggestion deferred the holding of the State Convention until after the National Convention. The time fixed is July 12th, and the place Raleigh.

The following named gentlemen were elected as the Delegates at Large to the Cincinnatti Convention. James H. Harris, W. H. Wheeler, Thos. Powers and V. S. Lusk. The following were selected as alternates: G. W. Logan, Rufus Barringer, J. W. Albertson and W. A. Smith. The District Committees will appoint the delegates for the Congressional Districts.

If the people at the polls this fall endorse the present administration by electing a Republican President then we have but little hope for this country. We have no idea that any such thing will be done.—*Albemarle Times.*

That is just exactly what will be done, and by so doing the American people will save the government. The Confederate leaders through their Representatives in Congress have had the bad taste to get up and reassert the same old heresies which it took four years to settle. They not only glorify the chiefs of the late rebellion but justify their outrages. "The people at the polls this fall" will rebuke them by electing a Republican President."

The Confederate Democracy are in a fair way to learn that honesty is the best policy—if they can ever be made to understand such an excellent bit of moral philosophy. If they had joined with the Republicans in an honest effort to probe the Belknap matter to the bottom and bring him to punishment they would have been entitled to a degree of respect. But in sacrificing the whole case and the honor of the country to the one purpose of making political capital they have given another exhibition of their inwardness and earned anew the contempt of all honest men.

Dishonesty and corruption are utterly indefensible wherever they occur, but they are no worse in politics than in business. Belknap's crime no more proves that the politics of the country is wholly corrupt than great forgeries like that of Pond and Winslow prove that business is wholly corrupt. And to argue that the whole Republican party is corrupt because of Belknap's crime is just as absurd as to maintain that the whole Church is corrupt because Winslow was, up to the time of his fall, a trusted member of it.

When a Republican is tried before a St. Louis jury and found "not guilty," it is about time that the Democratic press of the country take back some of the malignant expressions which tended to prejudge the case. If General Babcock had been found guilty the opponents of the administration would have devoted columns to the justice of the verdict. How many will have the manhood to devote a single paragraph to the justice of his acquittal?

THE METHODIST CENTENNIAL.

The Methodists of North Carolina met at Raleigh last week and celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of their religious organization in this State. A very large number of the distinguished representatives of the Society were present and a grand jubilee was held. In 1776 they had a membership of less than 200 in North Carolina; to-day their Church numbers among the foremost in numbers, wealth and intelligence.

Our committee must be supplied with means to carry on the campaign. Let no man be laggard in furnishing his part. —*Tarboro Southerner.*

The Democrats are going to fight a vigorous campaign. They are going to use every available "means" to win. They are about to make earnest calls on those in possession of the "sinews of war" to "furnish their part" Republicans, we have a determined enemy to encounter. We *can* conquer. Let us resolve that we WILL.

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks that for Twenty Dollar Robbins to make a demonstration of great indignation on account of the disgrace brought on the country by Belknap, reminds one of the pots contempt for the kettle's blackness.

The general impression is that Mr Hesiter Clymer is not a success as an investigator. Like the darky in chase of the bear, he turns back when the trail becomes "mighty fresh."

The Democrats will hold their State Convention at Raleigh on the 14th of June.

Latham's organ, the *Tar River Beacon* is on the rampage. Long, long ago it became a proverb that "galled jades will winice." The man who writes the leaders of our Pitt cotemporary exemplifies it truth. Let some expert feel his pulse and another hold a mirror close to his face, and report. We have no desire, so early in the campaign, to throw him into convulsions. But when a man raves about Republican sinners, we cannot resist the impulse to inquire why he excuses, nay applauds Democratic rascals and attempts to retain them as saints of the party.

A Kilkenny fight is going on among the Democratic leaders at Raleigh. The two "organs"—the *Sentinel* and the *News* are using Irish "shillalehs" and belaboring each other in a vigorous manner. The battle is raging so hot that the State Committee felt called on to interfere, but it failed. Now the Democratic press of the State are making most pitiful appeals for "harmony at the center," but the quarrel is continued with increased fury. Let them wrangle. "When rogues fall out," you know, etc.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries say that the voters of New Hampshire were "bought." If that is so, they must have been Democrats, for if Republicans are bad enough they certainly would not be foolish enough to purchase their own voters. The more truth there is in the story the more disgrace to the Democratic party.

Connecticut holds her State election on next Monday.

Let the Congressional District Committees appoint the delegates to Cincinnati, and prevent the need of holding two District Conventions.—*New Berne Times.*

This was our suggestion. The action of the State Committee in appointing the Delegates at large would justify this course.

CORRESPONDENCE

Great Revival at Belvidere, N. C.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Surely God has wrought a great work in this section, a detailed account of which we cannot find language to express.

On Sabbath evening, the 5th inst., by appointment of F G Cartland, Albert Peele and Louisa Painter, Friends ministers, two former from the western part of this State, and the latter from Iowa, a series of meetings began at Friends Up River Meeting House. Meetings continued day and night, until the 12th inst., interest increasing daily. Members of various denominations united and there was a general out-pouring of the spirit of the Lord. There was no prescribed method for carrying on the meetings, it was left in the hands of the Lord. From youths of ten years to the grey headed of sixty, embraced the Lord as their Savior. Christians were made to rejoice, and when the meeting closed on the 12th inst., ninety or more had professed to have found Christ precious to their souls. On the ensuing day, the 13th, by appointment of F G Cartland and Louisa Painter, a series of meetings commenced at Piney Woods Meeting House, continuing day and night for eight days. Members of different religious persuasions united in the work, and we had a penticostial shown from the Lord. On Thursday night, the 16th ,the power of the Lord was great, from the gallery to the remotest part of the house, was over powered by His presence. We cannot describe the scene. Your correspondent has witnessed many revivals of religion, but never saw any to equal this. Tears rolled down almost every cheek and sobs were heard in every direction. That night forty were converted and quite a number asked an interest in the prayers of God's people. The meeting was equally as large and interesting the next night. Indeed, during the whole time. Two hundred have been drawn into the fold of Christ; some by approaching the altar others at their seats, some on the meeting house grounds and some at their homes. Truly we can say the Lord has blessed us altogether. On the last day, the 20th, a meeting of thanksgiving and praise to the Lord was held; in that He had poured out such a blessing to his children in this part of His moral vineyard.

The meeting closed with some twenty or more sin sick souls, who asked the christian people for their prayers. At the two meetings you see about three hundred have been drawn into the fold; quite a number united with some branch of the christian church. F. G. Cartland labored earnestly and faithfully for the promotion of the Lord's work, while others were no less zealous in their efforts to bring sinners to Christ.

In conclusion, we do not think the following lines from the Poet would be out of place.

"May the grace of Christ our Saviour,
And the Father's boundless love,
With the Holy spirits favor,
Rest upon us from above,
Thus may we abide in union,
With each other in the Lord;
And possess in sweet communion,
Joys which earth cannot afford.

AMICUS.

The Feeling in Currituck—Col. Lindsey the Favorite.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I was pleased to see the name of Col. D. McD Lindsey suggested by a correspondent from Camden county in your paper of the 15th of March, as a suitable person to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States. Col. Lindsey is a native of this county, and is well known not only as a "staunch and tried Republican, but also as a man of decided ability and well qualified for the high and responsible position of Congressman." He is respected and beloved by both Republicans and Democrats in this county. He represented Currituck and Camden in the Senate of North Carolina for four years, and I am yet to find a man regardless of his politics to complain of his course. He was a faithful representative and good legislator. The colored people of this section will ever remember him with grateful hearts as one of the first that organized the Republican party in this section and one that has stood manfully by them and bravely battled for their rights and the great principles of human liberty ever since. Col. Lindsey was a Republican when it took men of iron will and indomitable courage to stand the threats, abuse and vituperation heaped upon every white man that dared to declare himself in favor of Republican principles.

Let the Republicans of this District select him as their standard bearer in the great contest of 1876 and my word for it, he will be elected by such a majority as will surprise the most sanguine Republican. Currituck, like her sister Camden, is solid for Col. Lindsey, first and last. A WORKER.

CURRITUCK, N. C.

From Washington County.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

Washington Court is now in session. His Honor, Judge Moore, presiding. Business is being rapidly despatched, though the court will probably not close until some time next week.

Mr. Solicitor Martin is absent, owing to illness of some of his family, but the State docket is being ably prosecuted by Mr. Stuart L. Johnston, who has been temporarily appointed to prosecute by His Honor.

Among the lawyers in attendance, I name Col. S. B. Spruill and D. C. Winston, of Bertie; A. M. Moore and W. D. Pruden, of Edenton; Jno. A. Moore, of Halifax; Arthur Spruill, of Tyrrell; J. E. Moore, of Martin; Maj. L. C. Latham of Pitt and the resident attorneys Messrs. Johnston, S. B. Spruill and Chas. Latham.

AN ARREST.

Quite a stir was created yesterday by the arrest of one Rev. Chas. H. Blunt, colored, who has been operating in this section in the bounty and pension business. He was arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Moore, on charge of obtaining money on false pretences. As the matter will be thoroughly investigated, you will doubtless hear the particulars in full. At present Blunt is in jail, not being able to give bail for $250. We learn that he has retained Messrs. A. M. Moore and Pruden, as counsel.

The fisheries on the river are doing well, and the fishermen, you may well imagine, feel good.

There is not much else of importance in this place, but if any thing transpires you will probably hear again from

VINDEX.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., Mar. 21st, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c./ Road Street. 39 v. 9.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO,

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Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 23, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

State of North Carolina, County of Dare: } Supe'r Court.

W. F. Martin, Trustee; J. W. Etheridge.
VS
A. H. Rogers and Eliza Jane Rogers.

ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the undersigned by the affidavit of J. W. Etheridge and the return of the Sheriff in this case that the Defendants are not residents of the State of North Carolina and it further appearing by affidavit that the defendants have property in this State and within the jurisdiction of this Court; it is ordered by the Court that publication of the summons issued in this case be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for the space of six weeks commanding the said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Dare county to be held on the 18th Monday after the second Monday in January 1876 and answer complaint of the plaintiff which will be filed at that time in accordance with law.

Witness W. D. Chaddic, Clerk of onr said Superior Court at office in Manteo.

W. D. CHADDIC,
41-6w. Clerk.

BIXBY'S

"BEST"

BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best," The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S

French Laundry Blue,

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

Home Line

Semi-Weekly Line

TO

ELIZABETH CITY AND HERTFORD, N. C.

On and after Tuesday March 28th, 1876

The Fast Sailing Steamer

HELEN SMITH;

Will leave D. D. Simmons's Wharf, Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for the above named places; reaching E. City at 6 A. M. and Hertford same evening. Returning, leave Hertford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 A. M.; and Elizabeth City at 10 A. M., arriving at Norfolk same evening.

Steamer Has Good Passenger Accomodations.

Passage to E. City and Hertford $1 30
Meals 50c. each, extra.

For further information apply to

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
H. H. SKINNER, Agent at E. City
Agent at Hortford, or to
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
Mch 29.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

550 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII.

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Read Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials,

etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

NOTICE!

U S INTERNAL REVENUE

Special Taxes,

MAY 1, 1876, TO APRIL 30, 1877!

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3240, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX,

To produce and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business

a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1st, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Thomas Powers, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Berne and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876.
40—4i.

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1869. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 75c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30c; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write shorthand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 25c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 20c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 20c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 60c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 20c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We Import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our Circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliable," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY Why pay double prices for Watches, &c. You can buy $75 worth of goods for $20. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything. Including 5,000 elegant books which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 75,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill an ordinary paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address at once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

FISH! FISH!!

I AM CATCHING PLENTY OF *FISH* AT Dr. **Pool's** Fishery, on Newbegun Creek, and will sell them cheap. Come early—They are unusually large and fine. I am also operating a small Seine at **Perry's** Fishery and would be glad to see my old friends at either of the places.

37-2t WM. GREAVES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

Fishing Material

FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS

The material consists of seine, rope, windlasses, capstands, fish stands, barrels, &c. 8 cooking stove, boat oars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards.

For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery. 33-2w.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

Published in the City of Raleigh.

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,

W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N.

THE

North Carolinian.

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and the Best Interests of the First District of North Carolina.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869 AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the best dress material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance, which includes pre payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies; Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
28-2m 378 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colore Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 35 cents; with cloth covers. 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNCUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GROS GRAIN
IRISH BLACK SILK
AND
ENGLISH
COLORED POPLINS,
SILK
DRESS
PONGEES PATTERNS,
AND
GRENADINES, FOULARDS,
AUSTRIAN JAPANESE,
PLAIDS
AND
LACE STRIPES,
AND
SATIN
STRIPED
NAINSOOK TUCKING PIQUES,
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
ALPACAS AND ORGANDIES,
AND
MOURNING CASHMERES,
BERAGE
LACE POINT SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS

Table Diaper & Towelings,
White Good great variety.
Honey Comb Checking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twilled and 1-2 Bl'd.
LITTLE JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Gents and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the to the popularity of the "peoples' paper" the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. With over a large 8 page 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Ladies Corner" or expose of Swindlers, Rogues and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Read by 150,000 delighted subscribers, established 1865 and never suspends or fails to appear *on time*. It is a "family paper" and a *complete* family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

FOUR charming French chromos are given FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are *Worth* $1 each, and are BEAUTIES, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader you *want* the BANNER, you MUST try it. It costs very little only 75 cents a year for paper, or $1 for paper and *four* beautiful 8x10 chromos all sent prepaid. Sent three mos. for only 10 cents. TRY IT ONCE. Send for samples, or letter, 10 cents and receive it 3 mos.

Address,
BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery Glassware, Fancy Goods, (900 articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps &c., &c. Also 50,000 Books of all Kinds and styles

WORTH DOUBLE. These goods are worth at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,000 delighted patrons testify to the benefit of our GREAT SALE and in our paper hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons in the past three years. REALER, you can SAVE money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere. If you deal with us. We want agents EVERYWHERE. We pay large commissions. *No* risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue &c., FREE. SEND NOW Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield St, Boston, Mass

Westbrook Nurseries.

WILSON, N. C.

C. W. WESTBROOK, Proprietor.

100,000 Choice Trees. Vines and Plants yet on hand in my Nurseries, of the very best varieties well adapted to Southern culture at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 23 years. Correspondence solicited. Extra Early Peach Trees and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialites. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Address
C. W. WESTBROOK,
34-4t. Wilson, N. C.

NOTICE.

Office of the D. S. Canal Co.,
Norfolk, January 29th 1876.

A called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 514 Roanoke Avenue on Wednesday March 1st 1876 at 12 M.

By order of the President,
JOHN E. DOYLE, Treasurer.
33-4t.

For Sale—Cheap.

A SEINE, five hundred yards long, ready for immediate fishing, and almost good as new: also, Boats, Windlasses, Rope, and all other fixtures complete, and in best order: also, the use of the best fishing grounds, on Newbegun Creek, with ample and comfortable buildings.

Also two mules for sale.

For particulars apply to,
GEO. D. POOL, at
Feb. 9th, 1876. 4t. Elizabeth City, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of N rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where. In easy and cheap transportation of ... market, in pleasantness of climate, ... ciability of the people, in great fer... rability of soil, no section can e...

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants. The means of cheap water transportation for ... products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built ... North putting this place in direct ... Rail, with the whole United States. ... er with our great fishing, farming and ... facturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement ... putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords ... offered for sale. It is six miles from town ... one mile from navigable water, has ... ings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a ... public road. There is a school within ... mile and a church within two miles of the ... places. The land produces finely corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 156 acres is offered for sale for $2,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from church and school house, has good dwellings and all ... nece ... ary out-buildings upon it, is nicely cleared, and is very productive. ... six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of N... ton.

A farm 480 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its vicinity and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 210 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, where ... schools and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fine cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 260 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navigable River is easy of ... a good neighborhood, on a public road and ... over ... a church and school house. ... too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm ... 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered. ... land is rich, the buildings are fine and ... mostly in fine cultivation. Price ... acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the ... River with good new Dwelling built in modern style, barn, &c., &c., four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to ... tion, $50 per acre, one ... having a ... on a part of it this year in ... cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

The ... farms ... of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $22.50 per acre for each tract—payments easy terms. Also many other valuable ... farms too numerous to mention.

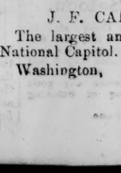
GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C., is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is

...TH CAROLINIAN

...DNESDAY MAR., 29, 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

...beth City is 50 miles South East of ..., Va. Parties coming here from the ... should take passage on the Bay line ... which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev... and arrive at Portsmouth the next ... in time to connect with the Elizabeth ...

Local and Personal.

...Gold at New York 114; cotton ...ern 6⅞. At Norfolk, cotton 12½c, ...56c.

...The question has been frequently ... What has been the largest vote ... in the county? We have carefully ... the official returns and find ... 1870 the largest vote was 1755; ... 1724; in 1874, 1843. It is be... this latter vote included every ... the county as the contest was a ... one. In 1875 for Convention ... was 1779.

...We never totally despair. It is ... other name for paralysis, which is ... fore-runner of death; and we ... felt that the man who allows ... to become a cripple is a moral ... paralytic, powerless for good, ... only for evil. Towns and com... wed as individuals are "saved by ... and we insist that the friends in ... despairing shall continue to hope ... "Never give up the ship" ... light it out on this line if it takes ... mer," were the shibboleths of two ... heroes, the one on the water, the ... on the land. Let them inspire us ... struggle on and in the end the Right ...

...Bishop LYMAN preached in the ... Church at this place on Sab... morning and evening. His sermons ... grand. We have heard efforts of a ... commanding character—of sweeter ... more eloquence. We have heard ... of deeper pathos and more spir... power. We have sat under the ... of a more magnetic speaker and ... more profoundly stirred in our ... nal nature. But we're seldom list... to any effort of the human intellect ... and is it loftier sweeps in the grand... and pregnancy of thought. His ... is very thoughtful, very force... ...ly exact in language and very ... and impressive.

...By reference to the returns it will ... seen that the vote of Newland in fa... of the railroad subscription was a ... more than *doubled* over the vote ... at the last election. Considering ... special pressure brought to bear by ... opposition, when the railroad comes, ... God's good Providence it ever does, ... *thirty-four* brave men who voted for ... will have cause to feel proud of the ... in favor of improvement and bet... ...s they made on the *stormy* 25th of ... 1876. In the years to come they ... look back with a consciousness of ... exerted their influence to stimu... enterprise, develope the innate re... ...s of their naturally rich township ... encourage the building up of a man... ...turing and commercial centre in ... county.

...Just as the hour hand on COOK'S ... regulator was on the figures indicating ... midnight—just when last Saturday night ... to be hurled into Times' eternity to ... room for Sunday morning our re... porter, who was wending his way home ... having bade his sweetheart "good ... night," he heard music. He knew it ... it the band, nor wasn't it an organ ... sharp, sounding the wail of blighted ... and aching hearts. Not any of ... It was a *jewsharp* sounding out ... the midnight air. It was some mo... before he could locate the sounds. ... be discovered by the star light, a ... sitting on the back steps of a ... on Road and Fearing streets ... playing. The tune was not fa... but as near as he could guess it ...

"How doth the little busy bee
Get up and dust around,
And sting bad boys around the knee
And make 'em jump and bound."

...As the musician wasn't disturbing the ... and as our reporter was more im... ...ssed by the sweeter things he had ... during his nocturnal visit he passed ... and soon was in the land of dreams. ...*what* he dreamed is not recorded.

...We paid our first visit to Newland, ... county, on last Friday. We had ... company, a good team and we ... the trip. We were more than ... favorably impressed with the appearance ... the county in that locality—we mean ... *natural* appearance. Its possibilities ... successful and profitable agriculture ... equal if not superior to any section ... ever visited, and yet, sad to notice, ... are not utilized, nor will they be, ... they are encouraged, fostered and ... Especially is the soil of New... adapted for the successful cultiva... of vegetables, and yet one of its ... citizens publicly declared that he ... believe a cart load of cabbage was ... in the township. What a confes... There was none raised, because ... was no paying market. With a ... there would villages spring ... all along the line and a large city here ... the terminus. Then it would *pay* to ... cabbage and vegetables and the ... of Newland, large and small, ... find ready sale for a thousand, nay ... thousand "cart loads," and our ex... Newland friend who made a speech ... soon realize enough from raising ... and truck—the things that are ... profitable adjacent to good mar... to satisfy him and banish all as... for the Presidency!

...Saturday last, the day appointed ... the election on the railroad subscrip... was the most disagreeable of all the ... disagreeable days in our recollection. It ... rained, nay it literally poured. The ... windows of the heavens were opened and ... "all out doors" were drenched. It rep... quired pluck and earnest interest to in... duce any body to turn out, and yet *nine hundred and forty* citizens went and voted for the subscription, to one hundred and three against it. It is estimated that at least 100 voters of the county, all in favor of the railroad, are at the fisheries, and that over 250 of its friends were deterred by the storm from going to the polls. There is now no question but that at least two thirds of the voters of Pasquotank are in favor of the county subscription.

...The Commissioners met on Monday, and it being ascertained that the registration books of several of the precincts had not been revised for several years, it was proposed, in order to correctly ascertain the actual number of the qualified voters of the county, that two persons from each precinct, a friend and an opponent of the subscription, be appointed by the Commissioners, and, in their presence, revise and correct the names on said lists. This was agreed to. Two prominent citizens in each precinct were appointed and they were ordered to meet the Board at their office on Friday of this week to perform the duty.

...The largest vote ever polled in this county being 1843, we believe the railroad subscription has received the legal majority. But in order to obviate all difficulty, remove all doubt and satisfy its honest opponents we most cheerfully endorse the action of the Commissioners and will abide the result. The friends of the enterprise desire no advantage, and the people may rest assured that no action not warranted by law will be taken.

Local Briefs.

Fresh fish are plenty and cheap.—The Episcopal Church was crowded on Sunday night to hear the Bishop. Six... candidates were confirmed.—"My dear" said a lady to her husband the other night, "what smell is that?" "Cloves." "But that other smell?" "Yes—apples." "And just once more?" "Cider, my dear." "Well," said she, "if you'd only drink a little brandy now, you'll make a good mince pie." He couldn't deceive her.—A very heavy storm in this locality last night.—Our "Imp" says that kissing is something that, at every opportunity he sets his face against.—The late storms have played havoc with fences.—The Norfolk boat is arriving on better time.—Nat Spelman keeps excellent beef at his market on Road street.—Spring, summer and winter have been wonderfully blended this month.—Dr. Connaughton is at the Albemarle House to-day.—Corn is being shipped quite rapidly from this port.—The barn on the farm of M. C. Hartman, the fish house at Perry's fishery and other buildings in different parts of the county were blown over during the storm last night.—FOWLER and BRODRICK left this morning to purchase their spring and summer stock. WEISEL leaves on Monday.

Local Port-Folio.

A pair of pincers—those tight boots. Diet for love-sick folks—tender lines. Often "hauled over the coals"—the chop ker. Bound to sell—books in cheap muslin covers. How to turn people's heads—go into church late and with creaky boots. A patient lot of men—job printers. Ly-ing in wait—false scales. The greatest affair of the heart known to science—the circulation of the blood.

Business Locals.

See new advertisement of the "Home Line."

J. C. BRODRICK, of BRODRICK'S & SMITH, has gone North after new goods. Look out for bargains when they come.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

Neighboring Counties.

HERTFORD.—Bishop Lyman preached at Winton on the 22d. Five candidates for confirmation. Rev. J. A. Weston, of Perquimans, was present.

CHOWAN.—Welch's grist and saw mill was burned on the night of the 17th. No insurance.

GATES.—Mr. A. F. McCotter has decided to attend the Centennial. His beard is 43½ inches long.—Bishop Lyman preached at Gatesville on the 23rd. Congregation very large. No candidates for confirmation.

PERQUIMANS.—A revival has been in progress at the colored Methodist Church at Hertford.—Lou. Ziegler, of Elizabeth City, has opened a furniture shop, a much needed institution in this place.—A horse of Mr. Granberry died of congestive chills a few days ago.

SOUTH MILLS.—Dr. Nixon, who has been sick for some time past, is now out again.—Mr. James Lynch, well-known to the people of Elizabeth City before the war, has returned to North Carolina after an absence of 19 years in Florida and is now here working at his trade. He is a good carpenter—There are about 1200 bales of manufactured shucks in store at the Company's Factory.—The U. S. Mail *en route* from this place to Dosedoe, was swamped last week.

Mr Pendleton and the Kentucky Railroad Claim.

Pendleton testifies that he was president of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and was administrator of his brother-in-law's estate, which owned over three-fifths of the road. He always regarded this as a good claim, and he, as president of the road, employed himself as attorney for the road to secure its payment—as if his position as president did not authorize him to pay himself one-half of the money obtained from the government for his services. After three days' labor he got the claim allowed and received $148,000, and some cents. Of this he took $80,000 for his services and expenses, leaving $68,000 for the company; of this he took three-fifths, or $40,800 as his share as administrator of his brother-in-law's estate, leaving $27,200 for the company. From this he paid a man named Ransom, an officer of the road, who had spent much time in trying to get the claim allowed, $15,000 for his services in the past, leaving $12,200 for the road. From this he paid his salary as president of the railroad company, $6,000, leaving the princely sum of $6,200 to be divided among the stockholders of the railroad as their share of the claim. Was ever a more ridiculous statement uttered by a rational being. Which is the greater scoundrel, a man who will receive money for making an appointment to office, or a man who will swindle a railroad company of which he is an officer in this manner?

An Appeal to Parents.

Parents do you love your children? Then preserve their health. Next to the blessing of life itself, is the enjoyment of perfect health. How many are stricken down in their infancy almost without a moments notice by that insidious disease; Croup, simply through the neglect to be provided with the proper remedy? The tender plant is nipped and withers ere it blooms. When the little sufferer has short, difficult, hoarse breathing; with a harsh, metalic cough, like coughing through a brass trumpet, *there is no time to lose.* Begin at once the use of DR. TUTT'S EXAECTORANT and the disease will readily yield to it. Always have it ready in the house, as this fatal malady requires the promptest treatment. It is very pleasant to the taste and children take it readily. 41-2t.

For some reason there has been for three days past a noticeable stampede on the subject of investigation among prominent Democrats. The reason was no one's parent, but the fact has attracted much attention. Speaker Kerr has, for the past week, been most earnest and emphatic in his declarations against the policy of more investigation. He has carried this so far as to threaten refusal to appoint such committees if ordered, and the only explanation credited is that it has been ascertained that Democrats of high position are certain to suffer if the campaign against corruption goes on.

There is already a deficiency of $90,000 in the contingent fund of the House on account of the great expenses of the investigations. It was officially announced by the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee early in the session that there would be no deficiencies this year. Three and one-half months only of the session have passed, and for the one item of investigation expenses in the House there is already a deficit of $90,000. The expenses of the investigations thus far are trifling compared with what they will be before the session is ended.

The Democrats took the sinking fund of North Carolina, which had been laid aside from the hard earned money of the people, and invested it in worthless Confederate rags, thus robbing the State of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Democrats do not call this stealing, however but only a *financial mistake.* They *do have* such curious names for it.—*Era.*

An Interesting Parallel.

The people of the United States are paying interest to-day on bonds stolen by Buchannan's Secretary of the Interior, amounting in value to over $800,000. Yet the Democrats in Congress and of the press declares with ridiculous solemnity that Belknap's crime is unprecedented in the history of this or any other country.—*Detroit Post.*

If Mr. Pendleton charged the infant heirs of the Bowler estate, of which he was executor, fifty per cent. for collecting a claim, what would have been his rate of charge for adult persons, able to take care of themselves, and having no special claim upon his forbearance?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelation of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN & Co. 60 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 287 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discovered in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, whether young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth, the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents Sent free for two stamps. Address, ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute, St. Joseph, Mo. 24-1yr

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful Indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PRINTERS.

☞ We have arranged, through liberal connection with manufacturers, to give agents and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. Read the offers to the end. The number of subscribers required to secure each premium you will find below.

SEWING-MACHINES.
REMEMBER
The WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
Is one of the oldest and best established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.
Their Machines Rank among the very Best.
Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 3, is Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Cannot the reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

ORGANS.
Premium No. 4 is a
Style 42. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S CELEBRATED SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops.....Price, $105.
Premium No. 5 is a
Style 47. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Three Sets of Reeds, Ten Stops. This style is admirably fitted for Sabbath-Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc. It is exceedingly powerful and of very sweet sound. Price, $326.

SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.

E. P. Needham & Son are the pioneer Reed Organ Manufacturers in America; their instruments rank among the very best.

Will not our readers help us to dispose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to make a present to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PARSONAGE will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a **Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church,** needs an Organ. **Pass the Subscription Paper.**

SILVERWARE.

The premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverware House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturer.

At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1869, the judges awarded MESSRS. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.

BUTTER DISH.

The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1851, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

No. of Premium.	Name of Premium.	Price of Premium.
6	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style	$1 00
7	Child's Cup, gold-lined	2 25
8	Half-dozen tea-spoons	3 00
9	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin-lined	4 00
10	Half dozen table-spoons or forks	6 00
11	Butter-dish, with knife-rest	8 50
12	Cake basket, new pattern	13 50
13	Ice pitcher, seamless lining, very decorative	15 50
14	A communion set, 5 pieces	27 50

We will give the above described premiums for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

The best Household Oil in the World
C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY
OIL.
Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, }
December 23rd, 1874. }

Messrs. C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.
Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.
Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

National Hotel,
Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
A NEW HOUSE
Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.
BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.
Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbia N. C.
Practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
141 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.
He is now prepared to furnish
METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS
of the latest improved kind and burgundy, *will* at as low prices, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.
His Hearse will attend to all things to serve Mourners at any distance.
Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Cases as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.
His shop and Ware Rooms are on Lying lane Street, 3 doors West of Poindexter.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED in judges' verdicts UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal ONLY in competition with the best instruments in Europe.
ALWAYS received highest premiums at Industrial Expositions in America as well as abroad. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any value of organs have been preferred.
BEST Endorsed by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be UNRIVALED. SEE TESTIMONIALS, CIRCULARS, with opinions of more than ONE THOUSAND (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers* get LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try hard to sell something else.*
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. Very
SOLID and CONSOLIDATED GROUPS. Superb CASES of new and exclusive designs.
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN an entirely new and beautiful invention.
EASY PAYMENTS. Prices for cash or quarterly payments, or for rent, as low as consistent with the best workmanship and materials. Illustrated CATALOGUES sent free. Warerooms, 154 Tremont Street, Boston; 25 Union Square, New York; or 149 & 151 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
No. 227 Schroeder st.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Iron & Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery, Oil Mill Machinery, and Machinists Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL
NORFOLK, VA.
R. S. DOBSON, Proprietor.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day	$3.00
Third and Fourth "	2.50

Special Terms to Parties and Boarders by the Month.
June 15th, 1876.

GRANT & HINTON,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 6 South Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Special attention given to the sale of corn. Liberal advances on consignments. Refer to Hon. Geo. W. BROOKS, Gen. W. RADY, Esq., J. H. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.
3 8mo

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS.
124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,
Norfolk, Va.
We beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store, No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line of goods that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Drugget, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornice, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Window Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.
H. WERTHEIMER.
25-6m.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that he has opened a Store in the Store formerly occupied by Dr. Connaughton, on Main street, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and complete stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Glassware, Woodenware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Soaps, Starch, Blacking, Brushes, Matches, Cordials, Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Rums, Ales, Porter, Cider, Vinegar, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Lamp Wicks, Burners, Shades, Globes, Kerosene Oil, Coal Oil, Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Sperm Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Tanners Oil, Axle Grease, Candles, Soda, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Spices, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits, Rice, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Fish, Mackerel, Herring, Shad, Roe Shad, Codfish, Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c.

All of which he will sell at the lowest cash Prices, and to Retail Dealers on Island, Credit or Time Notes and Produce Bought, at the Highest Prices.

Give me a call, and be convinced that I can and will do as I say.

Six thousand Pounds Pine Shingles, which will be sold low for cash.

Also, a lot of Cotton Yarns, Candle Wicking, Tobacco Twine, Cotton Sheeting, Shirting, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Checks, Ticks, Denims, Cassimeres, Jeans, Kentucky Jeans, Linsey, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Suspenders, Ladies' Dress Goods, Trimmings, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Knives, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Razors, Strops, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, Looking Glasses, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Glassware, Crockery

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints and Helps.

SPICE CAKE.—One coffeecup of sugar; two-thirds cup of butter; two eggs; half cup of milk; half cup of molasses; one cup of raisins, chopped; two heaping cups of flour; one and a half teaspoonfuls of cinnamon; one teaspoonful of cloves; one and a half teaspoonfuls of nutmeg; one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt; one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, wet in a little cold water. Bake in a slow oven.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Threee tablespoonfuls Indian meal; one quart milk—keeping out one coffeecup of cold. Scald the remainder and pour upon the meal; scant teacup of molasses; two teaspoonfuls of butter; one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt. Put in the oven and add the cold milk without stirring.

CRACKER PUDDING.—One quart milk; four soda crakers; two eggs, well beaten; one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Roll the crackers fine and soak in half the milk. Then add the rest of the milk, etc. To be eaten hot with cold sauce.

GRAHAM ROLLS. — Half teacup of lard and butter, on which pour hot water to fill the cup; one teacup of molasses, one teacup of yeast, one pint of lukewarm water, one full quart of graham flour, teaspoonful of salt. Make up at night for morning rolls, and bake in gem pans.

TO MEND AND CLEAN KID GLOVES. —Turn them on the wrong side, and sew them over and over in the ordinary way. They will last longer and look better if mended on the wrong side. Turn them back again, and go over them with a clean towel dipped in skim milk and rubbed lightly on white castile soap, wearing them during the process and until they are quite dry.

A simple method of supplying moisture to a room heated by a furnace is to hang a wet towel over a chair in front of the register, and the water will evaporate and be taken up by the atmosphere as fast as it is required. This is a plan which every one can test for themselves.

An English physician, having learned that two of his young lady patients had exhibited symptoms of arsenical poisoning after wearing tarlatan dresses of a green tint, analyzed the coloring matter contained in the same and found considerable traces of arsenic. This should be a warning to ladies in shopping not to buy such goods if of a decided green hue.

TO CLEAN CARPETS. — Sometimes flour (dry) rubbed in and repeated will be efficacious; but I have never found fuller's earth to fail. Mix it in a paste and spread it on (with a knife) wet; cover it over with a cloth or paper pinned over to prevent tracking it around; leave on a day or two; if not then removed renew the supply, and scrape carefully off when the grease is removed.

Raising Chickens "by Hand."

Mr. T. B. Rogers, the famous poultry raiser at Wethersfield, Conn., has "sensed the precise thing," and has invented what he calls an "artificial mother," for the rearing of young chickens. He estimates that at least fifty per cent. of chickens hatched are lost by suffering from cold, by being stepped on by their mother, by cats and other animals, and in various other ways. He also finds that chickens to be profitable, should be hatched in the winter. He has hatched three broods in nine weeks with one hen—that is, he takes away the chickens as soon as hatched, and places fresh eggs under the hen, and in this way keeps her busy propagating chickens. Mr. Rogers' next move was to get some invention that would take care of the chickens when hatched, and he has constructed what he calls an "artificial mother." This is with a two-compartments, and about three feet long by two and a half wide. In the rear is a lid covered with wool, shutting within three inches of the bottom; this is cut off from the front part by a strip that can be raised on hinges. The front is protected by lattice work, giving plenty of air and light, and on the outside are tin troughs, in which gravel, food and water are placed. The chickens can easily get their bills into these, and when they have got their fill they can run under the wool-covered lid, which is so soft and comfortable that they imagine they are under the old hen's wings. Mr. Rogers had in one of these boxes a brood of twenty-one chickens. They were as lively as crickets, and seemed perfectly at ease Mr. Rogers deals exclusively in Light Brahmas, and thinks they are the best layers, as well as the most profitable fowls for the table.

Fighting Rams,

Says a correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*: 'At certain seasons of the year, rams are apt to develop their combative propensities, and those who keep several of them together often have trouble on account of their injuring each other. It is well known that they always "back-up" to get a start to butt. Stop their backing-up and you disconcert them entirely. To do this, take a light stick (a piece of broom handle will do), about two or two and one-half feet long. Sharpen one end and lash the other end to the ram's tail; the sharpened end will then draw harmlessly on the ground behind as long as his majesty goes straight ahead about his business; but on the attempt to "back-up" he is astonished to find an effectual brake in the rear. Don't laugh and call this "all gammon"; but if you have a butting ram, try it, and the time to laugh will be when you see him jump out sideways, and whirl round and round, trying to inspect the machine, which will keep behind him.

Burned to Death.

The Montreal express consisted of an engine, baggage car, passenger car and a Wagner sleeping car. In the latter were ten passengers, and in the ordinary car about fifty. The train ran along satisfactorily, and on time, until just before it reached Wallingford station, thirteen miles south of Rutland, on the Harlem extension, when the engineer, fearful of the condition of the track, partially shut off steam. The train does not stop at Wallingford, but as it was passing there, at reduced speed, the engine ran on a broken rail. All the cars passed over the break safely excepting the sleeping coach, which, with its ten or a dozen slumbering occupants, upset after leaving the track and went rolling down a twenty-five foot embankment, landing in a marble yard. The car was wrecked, and the passengers being thrown from their berths by the shock, a painful scene ensued. It was nearly midnight and the weather was intensely cold. The passengers were escaping from the car as best they could, assisted by those from the passenger car and the villagers attracted to the spot, many of them in their frantic haste coming forth with only their night clothing to shield them from the keen air. As fast as the injured were taken out they were removed to places of safety in the depot building. On fire, and before the work of rescue was complete Mr. Bissel, of the Sherman House, Chicago, who, with his son, occupied berths in the forward end of the sleeping car, got safely out, but being made aware that his son was still in the burning car, Mr. B. went back to save him, and, becoming overpowered by the smoke, was burned to death.

Afterward the position of the charred remains showed that the father must have been overcome while entering the window, as the body was found inside the car and the feet projecting through the window. The charred body of young Bissell was also found, and he had evidently been suffocated in the attempt to escape from the car. Nearly all the passengers in the car were more or less injured.

THE HAIR.—To keep the hair from falling out, wash the head every week in salt water and rub the skin of the head with a dry coarse towel. Then apply a dressing composed of bay rum and sweet oil, with which a few drops of tincture of cantharides have been mingled. This will stimulate the skin and keep the hair from falling out or turning gray. The dressing for the hair may be scented with cinnamon oil or some such warming essence.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

A Reminiscence of the War of 1812—How the Old Vessel Escaped Capture by the British—Portions of the Vessel to be Exhibited at the Centennial.

There is at least one interesting and important circumstance connected with the career of the old frigate Constitution during the war of 1812 which has escaped the historians. The exploits of the American navy during that war commenced with the escape of the Constitution from an English squadron. On the twelfth of July the frigate, completely equipped and well manned, left the Chesapeake bay bound for New York. On the seventeenth she discovered the British squadron, consisting of the Africa, sixty-four; the Guerriere, Shannon, Belvidera and Æolus, frigates, with a brig and a schooner. The Belvidera was within gunshot; the day was calm and spent in towing, maneuvering and firing. On the morning of the eighteenth a light breeze sprung up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and, by outsailing the enemy, escaped a conflict, which she could not have maintained with any hope of success against a force so greatly superior. The chase was continued sixty hours, during which the whole crew remained at their stations. All the officers of the British squadron applauded the conduct of Captain Hull, and though mortified at losing so fine a ship, gave him much credit for his skill and prudence in managing the frigate.

On Sunday, the twenty-sixth of July, the Constitution arrived in Boston harbor. On Tuesday, the twenty-eighth, Captain Hull came up to town. On his landing and reaching State street he was received by his fellow citizens with repeated huzzas. The captain, in accepting the complimentary tributes of the Bostonians, paid a handsome tribute to the services of Lieutenant Morris (afterward commodore), and also to the men comprising the Constitution's crew.

At a time when the wind was very light the sails of the Shannon were all furled, and the boats of the squadron were all put to tow her directly to windward toward the Constitution; at the same time Captain Hull was "kedging" his ship forward faster than the enemy was able to advance by towing. He had gained a considerable distance before the enemy, who constantly observed him with their glasses, perceived the manner in which he was leaving. They then "kedged" in their turn, but not with the same rapidity, owing probably in some measure to the precaution observed by Captain Hull, when his boats came home, instead of making them fast to the ship, of hoisting them up at the davits. This maneuver of "kedging" a ship at sea, in twenty-five or thirty fathoms of water, was an ingenious and novel experiment. It was first suggested, it is understood, by Lieutenant (afterward commodore) Charles Morris.

The matter of "kedging" is probably not generally understood by the average individual, and even to seafaring men the manner in which it was employed in the case of the Constitution was an interesting novelty, and a circumstance which well illustrates the truth of the old adage, that "necessity is the mother of invention." When all seems becalmed, and circumstances render it desirable that progress should be made, even in the absence of a wind, kedging is resorted to by taking the anchor in a small boat and carrying it a long distance in the direction desired, and throwing it to the bottom, a line or hawser connecting it with the vessel. The anchor once fastened to the bottom is to some degree almost permanent, and by hauling in the line on the deck of the vessel, the ship is thus moved in the direction of the anchor. The anchor is then taken up and again carried forward, and the same process repeated, and thus slow but steady progress is made. Of course kedging in this manner is not to be resorted to unless the water is sufficiently shoal to allow the anchor to be easily bottomed, and this was precisely the misfortune which presented itself in the case of the Constitution. The enemy's ships—half a dozen in number—although becalmed in a like manner, were somewhat lighter than the old frigate, and by towing and rowing some small progress was made toward overhauling and capturing the Constitution.

It can be well surmised that the situation on the American vessel was a very grave one, and unless progress was made an engagement, and perhaps the capture of the ship and crew, were imminent. It was in this emergency that the inventive genius and prompt action of Lieutenant Morris and his brother officers and men secured to the American navy a bloodless but important victory, which history failed to record. Three huge parachutes, which could be readily opened and closed after the fashion of an umbrella, were immediately rigged up from some canvas, which was fastened to a framework of iron, and by an ingenious manipulation the old frigate was "kedged" along at a rapid rate until a friendly breeze sprung up, and then she was so far in advance of the British vessels as to be enabled to distance them in heading for the friendly port of Boston. These parachutes, fully twenty-five feet each in diameter when spread, were carried forward in small boats, then spread out and thrown into the water, being connected with the frigate by hawsers. The resistance which these novel contrivances afforded in the water when the crew pulled on the lines was such as to allow the Constitution to kedge along in a manner so rapid as to mystify the officers of the British vessels which were pursuing, and it is, therefore, not strange that they spoke in complimentary terms of the ingenuity and skill of the commander and officers of the Constitution.

In view of the fact that the billet head of the old and renowned frigate is to be one of the features of the Centennial exhibition, why would it not be well that the ancient curiosity should be displayed side by side of these noval parachute contrivances which probably saved the Constitution from falling into the hands of the enemy? That their usefulness and importance at the time specified is not exaggerated is ascertained from the fact that when, years afterward, Mr. Morris, who was the father of Dr. William B. Morris, of Charlestown, was advanced to the rank of commodore and was in command of the Charlestown navy yard, he gave special orders that that they should be carefully preserved. This order was received and attended to by Master Sparmaker Edward Harding, who has been holding the same place during a period of almost fifty years. A few years ago there was a call for the novel contrivances, and upon their singular history being developed two of them were sent to the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., by Captain S. B. Luce, and the other is still at the Charlestown yard in charge of Mr. Harding. It seems that there would be a singular appropriateness that the one in Boston should be forwarded to Philadelphia with the old frigate's billet head, and the suggestion is respectfully submitted to the secretary of the navy.

Deceiving her Heirs.

An old lady in New York claimed she had been robbed of $10,000, all the money she had in the world. The court having some doubts about the matter, ordered her to be searched. The old lady protested and asserted in the most solemn manner that she had been robbed of all the money she had in the world, but finally consented to allow two women to search her. In twenty minutes after the women announced the discovery of nine bank books representing the sum of $12,570 in various banks. Judge Wandell then said that Mrs. Polhamus, having lied to him most egregiously from beginning to end of this case, he was compelled to disbelieve her statement of the robbery in every particular, and to discharge the accused for want of evidence. Mrs. Polhamus tried to explain that when she said she had no more money than the $10,000 she meant literally what she had said. It is believed that sneak thieves did really enter Mrs. Polhamus' rooms, under the impression that she kept a large amount of money there, and took what they found. The idea then struck her, it is thought, of circulating the report that she had been robbed of $10,000, so as to deceive her many heirs, who, she imagines, are anxious for her death.

THE CASE OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The Story Told by Caleb P. Marsh About the Sutlership---The Amount Paid.

The following is the statement made by Caleb P. Marsh before the United States House committee of investigation relative to the charges against ex-Secretary of War Belknap:

In reply to your question I would state that in the summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house; Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit some three or four weeks; I suppose in consequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligation, for she asked me one day in the course of a conversation why I did not apply for a post tradership on the frontier; I asked what they were and was told that there were many of them, very lucrative offices or positions, in the gift of the secretary of war, and that if I wanted one she would ask the secretary for one for me; upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and, besides, that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, etc.; I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her, but I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the secretary of war to award you a post, you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of this kind, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs;" remembering as I do this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct; Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over; I did so; she then told me that the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable post as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the secretary of war to agree to give it to me; at all events I called upon the secretary of war, and, as nearly as I can remember, made application for this post on a regular printed form; the secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory letters, and this, I said, I could do; either Mrs. Belknap or the secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandize, etc., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for their purchase if I wished to run the post myself; I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place; I remember that he said that a firm of Western post traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the secretary of war, had promised to have him appointed, but he found, on coming to Washington, that his firm to be entirely without influence; Mr. Evans....The Louisiana House voted to discontinue further impeachment proceedings against Gov. Kellogg.....A steam scow engaged in removing obstructions from Columbia river, Cal., exploded, and one man was killed, two fatally injured, and twelve are missing, supposed to have been drowned..... Isaiah Griffin, a colored man, was hanged at Portsmouth, Va., for outraging his brother's wife. .....The supreme court of Maryland has decided a bank to be answerable for bonds deposited for collaterals, in case the bonds are stolen from the bank..... Mrs. Jennie F. Miller, a lunatic, of Milwaukee, Wis., rang the bell at the residence of Dr. Garner, and as he opened the door the woman discharged a revolver at him, wounding him mortally.

President Grant has ordered criminal actions against Mr. Belknap, Mr. Marsh, and all others in the post tradership corruption. Mr. Belknap was formally impeached in the Senate, on the demand of the House committee, which exposed the malfeasance of the secretary. All the post traders will be summoned to Washington as witnesses.....Don Carlos has issued an address to the Spaniards in which he says that the sufferings of his soldiers and the strength of the enemy compelled him to sheathe his sword; "that his flag remains folded until the moment which God shall fix as the supreme hour of redemption." .....The Porte has notified the ambassadors of the guaranteeing powers it will remit tithes for one year and all other taxes two years to all refugees who return to their homes. Special officials will be appointed to protect them from outrage, and farms and churches will be repaired at the government expense. ..... Zug & Co., of the Sable iron works, Pittsburgh, Pa., have failed for $580,000. Their assets will cover their liabilities..... Merchandise to the following amounts was exported from this country to Canada in the last five years: 1871, $7,663,927; 1872, $10,306,468; 1873, $14,581,163; 1874, $16,543,743; 1875, $16,706,106.....Twenty-four lives were lost on the North Carolina coast, nine of the victims being the crew of an Italian bark and the remainder the crew of a life saving boat who were attempting to rescue the shipwrecked sailors.....The revolutionists in Mexico do not seem to have any confidence in each other, and the government has recently defeated different bands in various parts of the country.

Burglars broke open the door of a bedding store in New York, and then cutting through a partition wall entered the jewelry store of Marsters & Clawson, where they succeeded in breaking open the safe and securing jewelry valued at from $20,000 to $30,000.....In the belief that ex Secretary Belknap intended to escape to a foreign country, the attorney-general got out a warrant and had him arrested. He was allowed to remain in his own house, but is under the surveillance of two officers.....Intelligence has been received that the plague has appeared on the banks of the Euphrates..... Gen. Babcock has retired from his duties at the White House, and has announced to his friends that he will shortly resign from the army.....All Cubans have been ordered to leave Hayti by President Dominigue, under threat that they will be handed over to Spanish authorities....Dartmouth College will remain in the rowing association..... Heavy snow slides on the Pacific railway carried away sections of track and delayed trains....The Belmont Park association, whose grounds are near the Centennial buildings, have elected Col. Henry S. Russell, of Boston, president, and will give $800,000 in premiums during the present season..... Don Carlos was received in London by a crowd of people, part of whom hissed; the balance applauded.....A fourth line of steamships from Liverpool to Boston is to be started by a Liverpool firm.

Evans' position as post-trader at Fort Sill has been taken from him.....The recent elections in France gave a Republican majority in the assembly, the figures standing: Republicans, 370; Bonapartists, 92; Liberal Conservatives, 58; Radicals, 60; Legitimists, 36....Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," has been appointed minister to England, in place of Gen. Schenck, resigned....The annual report of the Pennsylvania railroad for 1875 shows the gross earnings to have been $58 096,865 91, and the expenses, including rentals, interest, dividends, etc., $36,574,140.91; the net earnings were $21,522 724.95.....H. Ryder, chairman of the board of selectmen of Dunbarton, N. H., after disposing of all his personal property, has absconded, leaving the town finances in a bad condition....The expenditures upon the bridge between New York and Brooklyn have thus far reached $5,969,725.61..... J. D. Pitts, collector for Hickon county, Mo., has run away with $20,000..... Albert Grant, the noted English financier, will testify before the House committee on foreign affairs, in regard to the Emma mine scandal..... Some of the suburbs of Pesth have been submerged for twelve days by the Danube..... The Mexican revolutionists under Porfirio Diaz are rapidly gaining strength, and have been successful in a few unimportant engagements with the authorities..... Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant has been ordered from the White House to take his place on Sheridan's staff for service on the plains.

As a gentleman was passing the Home for the Aged, in Brooklyn, N. Y., at four o'clock in the morning, he discovered fire in the men's department and immediately gave the alarm by ringing the bell of the institution; but before the officials could render any aid, the entire north wing, occupied by seventy-two men, whose ages ranged from sixty-eight to to 105 years, was a mass of flames. Two or three of the inmates jumped from the third story and were shockingly mutilated, their injuries resulting in death. Others ascended to the roof and were rescued by the police and firemen. It the excitement, it was impossible to tell whether all were saved or not, and the fierceness of the flames stopped the search. At nine o'clock, the fire being under control, the firemen entered the upper stories by their ladders, and were horrified to find seventeen charred corpses resting on iron bedsteads. It is supposed others must have fallen through to the cellar, as the floors were entirely burned out, and the bedsteads were supported by the beams only. The loss of property amounted to $30,000, which was fully insured. The institution was under the care of a society called the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and contained about seventy aged women and the same number of old men.

The Atlanta *Herald* was purchased at a sheriff's sale by the Atlanta *Constitution*..... The inhabitants of the Westmanna islands, south of Iceland, are in a starving condition. .....The Consolidated Virginia mine yielded $2,832,000 during last month, of which forty-five per cent. was gold.....At a meeting of the Penobscot (Me.) lumber association it was ascertained that the cut of lumber in the river for the present winter was 63,000,000 feet, against 140,000,000 feet last year.....Judge Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, has been appointed secretary of war by the President and was accepted. Judge Hoar and Senator Morrill, of Maine, both refused the office.....Dishonesty seems to be rampant throughout the entire country, and every day brings intelligence of new defalcations. Among the latest are: John Larkin, a prominent lumberman of Midland, Mich., whose accounts as county treasurer are short $22,000; Burchard & Mills, of Florida, N. Y., who have absconded, leaving $35,000 liabilities—Burchard being postmaster and treasurer of the Presbyterian church....The Emma Mine company, of London, withdrew its suit against Minister Schenck, on Lord Derby pointing out the fact that the writ of arrest was illegal, as it was served while Mr. Schenck was ambassador..... Accounts of atrocious cruelty perpetrated by the Turks in Bosnia continue to arrive. Twelve hundred Turks attacked the Christian inhabitants of the town of Crups, murdering many and plundering the shops....As a freight train with one passenger car attached was crossing a bridge on the Harper's Ferry and Valley railroad, near Harper's Ferry, the middle span gave way and the entire train fell through, making a complete wreck of it, and killing eleven and injuring seven of the passengers. .....During February thirty-three illicit distilleries were broken up by revenue officers in South Carolina.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Alcorn (Rep.), of Mississippi, introduced a bill appropriating $3,200,000 to repair and in part rebuild the levees of the Mississippi river; providing for the expenditure, and for other purposes. Referred to the select committee on the Mississippi levees.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Vermont, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported favorably on the House bill appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of material and for the continuation of the work on the building for a custom house at St. Louis. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, introduced a bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter and for other purposes. The bill proposes the following rates of postage, graduated according to distance, namely: For distances not exceeding 300 miles, one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; for distances between 300 and 800 mile twos, cents; for distances between 800 and 1,500 miles, three cents, and for each additional 1,000 miles, one cent additional for each two ounces or fractional part thereof.

A special rate is, however, proposed for transient newspapers and magazines, namely: One cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, but for any greater distance double this rate is to be paid. The bill also provides that all occasional publications, prices current, catalogues, and annuals, and all regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal subscription rates, shall hereafter be considered and charged as third-class mail matter. Other provisions authorized the writing of a brief form of presentation or of a brief description upon books and magazines, or any other articles mailed as third-class matter; and all insufficiently prepaid matter to be carried to its destination in cases where there has not been an evident intention to underpay the full amount, provided that double the deficiency shall be collected at the other end. When the sender is known, however, he is to be notified and required to make full prepayment. Referred.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for the President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Spencer (Rep.), of Alabama, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend section 993 of the revised statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, so as to make the twenty-second of February a legal holiday, with an amendment making the twelfth day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday also. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, submitted a resolution requesting the postmaster general to furnish the Senate any information which he may have touching the submission of straw bids on probable worthless or fraudulent bids for carrying the mails of the United States in the several States in which advertisements for mail proposals appeared Oct. 1, 1875, and that said information and all evidence in his possession be furnished before awards shall be made on said bids. Agreed to.

Mr. Dorsey (Rep.), of Arkansas, introduced a bill amendatory of the Pacific railroad laws. The bill therefore proposes to restrain the issue or sale of any more obligations of the company, secured by the mortgage upon the main line, or the land granted by the United States to aid in its construction. The bill also requires a detailed statement of all the company's receipts and expenditures up to Dec. 31, 1875, to be filed with the secretary of the interior, and provides that the net receipts shall be applied: First, to the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds on the main line and the creation of a sinking fund; second, to the payment of interest on the bonds alleged to have been issued, and thus secured without authority; and third, to the purchase and retirement of all the last described class of bonds.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, called up the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, which authorizes the appointment of a commissioner having the requisite scientific and practical knowledge to investigate and gather information relative to the Rocky mountain locust, chinch bug, army worm, Hessian fly, potato bug, and other insects injurious to vegetation, in order to devise successful methods for their destruction, etc., said commissioner to be appointed for one year, and to receive $4,000, etc. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, introduced a bill to amend section 1,113 of the revised statutes of the United States in relation to the appointment of army sutlers, which was referred to the committee on military affairs. It vests the appointment of post traders in the general commanding the departments wherein they are situated, instead of the secretary of war.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dunham (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for the interest on subsidy bonds of the Pacific railroad companies, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also, to what extent the rates of freight and transportation on those roads can be regulated by Congress, so as to make them less burdensome to the public. Adopted.

Mr. Hardenbergh (Dem.), of New Jersey, from the centennial committee, reported a bill for summoning the people of the several States to assemble in their respective counties or towns on the approaching centennial anniversary, and to cause to be delivered a historical sketch of the country or town from its formation, copies of which are to be filed in the county clerk's office and in the library of Congress, so that a complete record may thus be had of the progress of the republic. Passed.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported the bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the secretary of the interior to the treasurer of the United States. Passed.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, reported a bill appropriating $163,000 to provide for engraving, printing, and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and directing the secretary of the treasury to issue silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, and to provide for such redemption until the whole amount of fractional currency is redeemed. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Sayler (Dem.), of Ohio, reported a bill declaring valid all suspended entries of public lands in which the commissioner of the general land office has decided that patents shall issue, and which have been confirmed by the secretary of the interior and the attorney-general, and repealing section 2,452 of the revised statutes. Passed.

Mr. Sayler also reported a bill to amend the act of March 13th, 1874, to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies. Passed.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, to declare the immunity of witnesses for the United States. It provides that a witness shall not be liable to arrest at any time after he has been subpœnaed or after testifying, and that he shall never be molested on account of any matter disclosed by him in his testimony, and that it shall be a penal offence to intimidate, or attempt to intimidate, any witness by threatening him with prosecution.

Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, making it a misdemeanor to counterfeit registered trade marks.

Mr. Morrison (Dem.), of Illinois, to exempt from criminal prosecution witnesses testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of the same.

Mr. Hunter (Rep.), of Indiana, to pension all soldiers of the Mexican war who are over sixty years of age, and all under it as soon as they arrive at that age.

Mr. Dunnell (Rep.), of Minnesota, to allow all depositaries of public moneys an annual compensation of $1,500.

By Mr. Slemmons (Dem.), of Arkansas—For a continued line of railway from Norfolk, through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the Territories to the Pacific coast, and to incorporate the Atlantic, Oklahoma and Pacific railway company.

The following is the resolution which Mr. Page, of California, tried to offer in the House:

Whereas, This House has good reason to believe that the provisions of sections 540 and 5,451 of the revised statutes have been violated, and that the evidence of the violation thereof is now in the possession of the House committee on expenditures in the War department; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said committee be and is hereby instructed to report to this House at its earliest convenience, whether any or all the parties believed to be guilty of the violation thereof are now in custody, or what steps have been taken by said committee to secure the detention or prevent the escape of any or all of said parties, either as witnesses or for the purposes of prosecution, or whether any official notice was given to the proper law officers of the government, and if so, whether such notice was given in time to prevent the escape of such parties from the jurisdiction of the United States, and whether any of such parties have so escaped, and whether there has been any collusion on the part of any one having knowledge of the facts.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, introduced a bill to prevent monopoly and exorbitant charges in trading establishments at military posts, and to secure good order at the same. Also a bill to protect witnesses on the trial of impeachment cases.

Mr. Waller (Dem.), of Ohio, reported a bill to amend the Homestead act by authorizing proof of residence, occupation, cultivation, etc., to be made before the judge of any court of record in the county and State in which the lands are situated.

Mr. Crouse (Rep.), of Nebraska, reported a bill declaring subject to State taxation the lands heretofore granted to the Pacific railroad companies. The bill was amended so as to make it apply to all land grant companies and was passed.

Another of Them.

And now comes the story of another trapeze accident. This time two brothers fall a distance of fifteen feet, and one of them is probably fatally injured, while his wife has to sit on the crossbar above him and see him hurtled down to his death. As usual in such cases no netting was provided, and when the poor fellow came down on the stage with a dull sickening thud possibly the manager of the theater may have regretted that he had not complied with the law, for there is a law expressly providing that nets shall be stretched underneath all performers of these dangerous aerial feats. As is usually the case, after an accident such as this, the law will probably be revived, but it should never become obsolete. The taste that is pleased by exhibitions such as this is a morbid one at the best, and it should not be catered to by making the performances any more dangerous than they are, even with the net. To the poor mangled gymnast and his wife nothing but sympathy can be given, but it does not speak particularly well for humanity to read in the account of the affair that "intense excitement prevailed among the audience for a time, but the coolness of the stage manager soon reassured them, and the performance went on." And while the performance was going on and the "coolness of the stage manager was asserting itself, the poor gymnast was lying in an hospital close by, and his wife was wringing her hands over his insensible body. It is not an altogether creditable picture.

Saving the Dust.

The siftings and small coal at the mouth of coalpits and in coalyards have now, owing to the enhanced cost of fuel, a positive commercial value, being more and more largely used for making patent or artificial fuel. The method most generally in vogue is to mingle it with some adhesive and combustible substance, like bitumen, pitch, tar, or rosin, and then mold it into cakes by pressure. In Belgium, where this industry has attained a great success and importance, the coaldust is agglomerated into blocks by adding eight or ten per cent. of coal tar, and some hundreds of thousands of tons are used annually for heating locomotives.

These blocks are very nearly of the same density and weight as solid coal, and burn without presenting any obstacle to the circulation of air through the grate. It was nearly twenty years ago that the advantages were pointed out of blowing coal dust into a chamner lined with fire brick, so that it might be ignited on coming in contact with red-hot furnaces, after having been mingled with the requisite quantity of air necessary for combustion. Many of the largest manufactories in the United States have for some time past used pulverized fuel for furnaces and boilers. Coaldust has also other uses; among these may be mentioned its employment in foundries for molds, and its use as a building material mixed with one-sixth part of cement.

A Terrible System.

We read an interesting account of the "silent system" which is in operation at the Holloway model prison in London, England. It is an offense for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in whispers, so that he may be in prison two years without hearing the natural sound of the human voice. The effect of this is so terrible on the mind that prisoners will speak out in desperation at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure that horrible silence. They never see one another, but remain in perpetual solitude. There is a fine hole in each cell, and as the wardens wear rubber shoes, they can never be sure of not being watched. Every day the prisoners are taken to a chaplain, and hear him only through an iron grating. And this is the order of devotion observed. Ward-ers are constantly on the watch, less for a single instant they, through the whole of the service, depart from the rigid rule of "eyes right." They must look steadfastly at the preacher; must raise and lower their prayer-book with the elbows squared, and all at once, like soldiers at drill. They may not scrape their feet without having afterward to explain the movement. They scarcely wink an eye or sigh without danger of rebuke or punishment.

A Venerable Tree.

The historic and renowned old elm on Boston common, which sheltered Miles Standish and the Winslows, beneath whose boughs Benjamin Franklin played when he was a baby, and which was so old in 1776 that Israel Putnam and George Washington, when they assumed their military commands, were afraid it would fall down and kill somebody, was prostrated and destroyed by the gale lately. There is a sort of centennial propriety in the fall, and relic hunters spent the night in an affectionate scramble for bits of its boughs. It was one of the oldest trees known in this country, and probably older than the Stuyvesant pear tree in New York. The limb blown off in the gale of 1860 plainly disclosed more than two hundred rings.

A Long Road.

A claim agent lately applied for a pension for the widow of a soldier. The clerk demanded proof of marriage. This was furnished. There being a child in the case, he was required to bring proof of its birth by a witness present at the time of birth. This was done. But the child died, and the persistent clerk demanded of the persistent agent proof of its demise. The testimony of a woman who saw it die and of the sexton who buried it was added. On the presentation of the last proof the agent proposed, if more testimony was needed, to bring the screws from the coffin lid. The pension was granted, and then the clerk was brought to judgment for overstepping the bounds of his duty.

We trust the time will come when every one will use Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia). Its sale is daily increasing, as is always the case with articles of merit. Try it.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

Where Does it All Come From.

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and purifying. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.

Dr. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off; the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood, hence the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

$3 per bottle, or $15 per half dozen. Sent by express, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	6@	12¾
Common to Good Texans	6@	9¾
Milch Cows	50 00 @	80 00
Hogs—Live	8@	8¾
Dressed	10@	10½
Sheep	6@	8
Lambs	@	
Cotton—Middling	12¾@	12¾
Flour—Extra	5 15 @	5 60
State Extra	5 15 @	5 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 20 @	1 27
No. 2 Spring	1 24½ @	1 24½
Rye—State	80 @	85
Barley—State	75 @	90
Barley Malt	1 22½ @	1 30
Oats—Mixed Western	47 @	47
Corn—Mixed Western	63¾ @	63